

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1865.

The interregnum prevailing between the surrender of our armies, and the change that is to come over us, has been such, that newspapers could make but little advance. Confusion and excitement, bordered upon chaos, we could get no mails—at least nothing reliable. No mails from Chester—none from above or below, caused us to suspend for a few issues. We issue to-day and will endeavor to do the best we can until mail facilities are open to us.

We have had the pleasure for several days past of the company of a number of printers and editors from the rank and file of Lee's and Johnston's armies, on their way home. Among them was Mr. J. T. Scott of the Montgomery Mail, a gentleman by the way who was instrumental in establishing the currency of the Newberry Bank in the West some years ago. Yarrington of the Columbus Sun, Mangum of the Country Gentleman, and others, whose names we can not now recall. We wish them well.

We are requested to call attention to the loss of a paper package containing a great variety of surgical instruments, the private property of Dr. J. J. Chisolm. The package was taken from the Medical Purveyor's room, at the College, on Thursday afternoon. As these instruments can be of no use to the party who took them off, Dr. Chisolm would consider it a great favor if they be returned to the College, and delivered to the care of Dr. McIntosh, who will take care of them for the owner.

From a plethora and awfully redundant currency a few days ago, we are suddenly reduced to none at all. This state of things is too bad, and will weigh heavily upon the masses, also the traveling public, many of whom have nothing but Confederate notes, and cannot carry salt, flour, pork, etc., along to defray their expenses.

We were complimented with a serenade last Friday night, by the young gentlemen composing Gen. Sharp's Brigade Band, who sojourned for a few days in our Village. The music was charming. The performances evinced a degree of talent and culture rarely excelled.

Charlotte, Raleigh, Greensboro, and Augusta, are all garrisoned by Federal troops. There were none at Chester, at last account. Gen. Upton has been relieved from command at Augusta. We have not learned the name of his successor.

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.—Ex-Gov. Aiken left the city suddenly on Thursday morning, on board General Jeffrey's steamer, with orders to report immediately to Washington.—*Charleston Courier, April 28.*

An Irish Journal recommends the immigration of the poor, hard working laborers from Ireland, to the South.

A new style of "playing cards" are introduced: Colonels will remove Kings. The Major is high to any Jack in Christendom.

We are told that the emancipation proclamation was published in Augusta a few days ago.

3000 in specie belonging to the Bank of Charleston, fell to the raiders in Greenville, also a quantity of gold watches and rare old wine.

In Anderson the treasury department was annihilated, every press broken. Mr. Gourdin lost a quantity of valuable wine.

Senator Foster, of Conn., a descendant of Miles Standish, is Vice President of the United States.

The fair recently advertised in aid of St. Luke's Church is for the present postponed.

John Wilkes Booth, was killed in Caroline County, Va., on the 26th of April.

It is expected that by 1st of June, Richmond and Washington will be connected by railroad.

The U. S. war debt is \$3000,000,000.

The Libby prison contained, yesterday, upwards of 3000 Confederate prisoners—military, political and civil; but they are being released as fast as the papers necessary to their conditions of release can be made out.

Gen. Forrest's cavalry is announced, in Northern papers of April 10th, to have been completely routed near Tuscaloosa, Ala. by Gen. Wilson. The latter had a force estimated at 15,000 strong.

GIVE TO THE SOLDIERS.—Times of peace and plenty will soon be upon us. To those of our citizens who have a large quantity of supplies on hand, we say, give of your abundance to the soldiers. Give liberally and cheerfully.

ANDERSON, S. C., May 10th, 1865.

Dear Sir:—In consequence of the derangement of the mails, I did not receive your letter until a day or two ago. Since your letter was written, events have crowded on each other in rapid succession; but as you request it, I will very briefly give you, without reserve, my views of the present state of the country.

The surrender of the armies under Generals Lee and Johnston, closes the existence of the Confederate Government, and renders further resistance to the authorities of the United States hopeless.

Gen. Johnston, in his official telegram, to Gov. Magrath, says: "I made this Convention (with Gen. Sherman) to spare the blood of the gallant little army committed to me; to prevent further suffering to our people by the devastation and ruin inevitable from the marches of invading armies, and to avoid the crime of waging hopeless war."

We have, then, the highest military authority for concluding, that any further prosecution of the war, by us, would be an act of desperation and folly.

We are exhausted in the gigantic struggle in which we have been engaged; and however humiliating it may be to our pride, we must succumb.

We have left, neither men, money, credit, arms, ordnance, quartermaster or commissary stores. How then can we continue the contest? If we attempt it, our efforts to injure the enemy, for the want of all material of war, will prove utterly impotent; and will certainly bring further ruin and desolation upon our own people and country.

The suggestion that the war may and will be continued in the Trans-Mississippi, and our nationality thereby secured, is entirely delusive. If the joint strength and resources of all the States, constituting the Confederacy, have been overwhelmed by the power of the United States, how is it possible for Texas, Arkansas, and part of Louisiana, to maintain with success the struggle?

Equally delusive and far more disastrous, is the idea that the contest can be continued by guerilla warfare. Once begun, all the bonds and safeguards of civil society are broken, and murder, robbery and plunder, are introduced into every house. They will have no supplies, upon which to subsist, except such as they plunder, mainly from the people they profess to defend. May heaven deliver us from guerilla warfare!

What then is the proper course for the people of this State to pursue? We have failed to establish our nationality after a long and bloody struggle. The arms of the United States are triumphant, which demonstrates their power, to enforce upon us their laws and nationality, and can there be any wrong or dishonor in our accepting the facts as they exist, and yielding obedience to their authority? Have we any alternative before us? It has been shown that we cannot resist their power; why then fruitlessly contest it further?

My decided conviction is, that the people of the State should without further contest or question, and in good faith, submit to the laws and authority of the United States.

I think it would be wise, for the Governor at once to convene the legislature, and that body, doubtless, would take such action, as would relieve every citizen from any embarrassment in pursuing the course suggested.

In the meantime while we are in this transition state, and until the legislature meets, the Governor might by proclamation, order all State troops to be disbanded, except for public purposes and to preserve law and order in their respective localities; and also, advise the people to yield obedience to the laws and authority of the United States.

I am very truly yours, &c.,

JAMES L. ORR.

Hon. W. W. Boyce, Winnsboro, S. C.

We learn that immense mass meetings have been held at the North, urging peace and conciliation. Without both, there is not a foot of land occupied by the enemy that will not become a perfect hell.

The Federal General Schofield commands the department of North Carolina. General Terry has been appointed Military Governor, and has issued a proclamation emancipating the slaves in that State.

The New Orleans True Delta claims to have official intelligence that Gen. Rheagena, commanding the chief army of Juarez in Central Mexico, has abandoned the contest, and his whole army has given up fighting and returned home.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool is now three hundred and ninety-three thousand nine hundred and eighty bales, or more than double what it was in September, 1863, and more than four times what it was in September, 1862.

The French are preparing to "squat" in Lower California, having sent out a scientific commission to explore that region and examine into the mineral and agricultural resources.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

We have always been an ardent admirer of this illustrious chieftain. He has no superior on this continent, either in the qualities of a great commander, or in the characteristics of a lofty patriotism. Through evil and good report, and even when the victim of a flagrant injustice, he has been firm in his adhesion to the cause of his country. Some people may blame him for his late surrender. Such a proceeding would be insensate folly. Under existing circumstances, had he not surrendered, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Georgia would have been, by fall, as desolate and devastated as the Carnatic after the terrible raid of Hyder Ali. Our entire wheat crop would not have sufficed to forage the Yankee cavalry, even had they marched through our country in the most peaceable manner, and by October our women and children would have been dying of famine. The alternative was a very bitter one, but Gen. Lee and Gen. Johnston have both acted from dictates of wise, dignified and philanthropic patriotism. These two veteran captains deserve our manliest sympathy, but not one word of blame.

ILL-BREEDING.—Ill-breeding, says the Abbe Bellegarde, is not a single defect, it is the result of many. It is sometimes a gross ignorance of decorum, or a stupid indolence, which prevents us from giving to others what is due to them. It is a peevish malignity which inclines us to oppose the inclinations of those with whom we converse. It is the consequence of a foolish vanity which hath no complaisance for any other person; the effect of a proud and whimsical humor which soars above all the rules of civility; or, lastly, it is produced by a melancholy turn of mind which pampers itself with a rude and disobliging behavior.

Mrs. O'Kane, the fair respondent in the famous London divorce suit of O'Kane vs. Palmerston has arrived in this country with the intention of lecturing on the manners, tastes and habits of the English aristocracy.

Alexander of Russia and his wife are in the South of France for their health, and it is intimated that the Czar will meet the French Emperor soon at Nice where, no doubt, they'll talk over great matters.

The United States navy is at once to be reduced. A portion of the regular navy vessels are to be laid up. The merchantmen used in the service are to be sold.

TO OUR CITIZENS.—Every thing you can do to assist the soldiers on their way home should be done promptly and cheerfully.

OBITUARY.

Fell asleep in Jesus, on the morning of the 17th of April, 1865, a little after sunrise, at her father's residence, MARY ANN MOSER, aged 35 years, 8 months, and 2 days.

In early life she connected herself with the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and continued a steady and consistent member thereof until the hour of her death.

She was a dutiful daughter, an affectionate sister, a kind and generous friend. She was ever ready to aid in any enterprise connected with the interests of the Church, or the spread of the Redeemer's Kingdom. The distressed ever found in her a deep sympathizer and helper. She was ever ready to relieve the suffering and needy to the best of her ability. Indeed, so generous and kind was her disposition, that "few knew her but to love her."

She professed faith in the Redeemer of sinners a number of years before her departure—feeling conscious that God, for Christ's sake, had pardoned her sins, and was thereby enabled to "rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory."

For several months previous to her departure, she manifested a desire to depart this life, and to be with Christ. This desire was occasioned on account of our national difficulties. And when the raid of February last passed over the portion of our State just below her father's residence, she became greatly alarmed, fearing the consequences that might ensue. Since that time, fearing that some great national judgment was about to fall upon our distracted country, she longed, and I confidently believe that she prayed, to be delivered from these earthly trials. She remarked to her sister and some of her associates, some time before her departure, that she would rather die than live under the state of affairs existing at the time—that she did not fear death, as she was fully prepared to die. Her father asked her, a short time before her death, if she was willing to die—she answered him that she was. She died with scarce a struggle.

She leaves an afflicted father, a sister and a brother, together with many friends and acquaintances, to mourn her loss. But while we have been caused to mourn with poignant sorrow, because we have been so sorely afflicted and bereaved on account of her death, we confidently believe, and are consoled thereby, "that our great loss is her eternal gain." The occasion was improved by Rev. T. S. Boines, who delivered an appropriate address from Eccles. ix: 10—*Requiesce in pace, O soror!*

O, dear sister! thou has left us,
In all our grief and sorrow here;
But we know God has bereft us,
And He can save us from despair.

While on earth we fondly loved thee,
In all thy love and friendship shared;
But now in glory thou wilt be,
Where neither pain nor woe is feared.

No more on earth shall we enjoy
Thy smiles and friendship ever sweet;
But in Heaven's peace without alloy,
There thou shalt walk the golden street.

O Lord resign us to Thy will,
In our afflictive losses here;
On earth to love and serve Thee still,
And then at last in Heaven appear.

BY HER BROTHER, DAVID.

The State of South Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, May 8, 1865.

To the Officers of the Civil Government of the State:

The cessation of hostilities render it proper that the Civil Government of the State should be restored without delay, and that the functions of the several departments should be at once resumed. To that end, all officers of the State, whose offices have been kept in Columbia, will with all convenient promptitude return to that place, re-open their offices and resume their proper duties.

By the Governor. A. G. MAGRATH.
Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.
May 16, 1865.

NOTICE.

I Am authorized by the Mayor of Columbia to hire wagons, and pay for them in Salt, to haul provisions from the Newberry depot to the sufferers in Columbia, who are in a most destitute condition. Call on
May 2 19 A. HARRIS.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY warn all parties not to trade for a NOTE given by me to MICHAEL KINARD for a Thousand Dollars, in the year 1864, as said note has been paid.
May 9, 1865. A. M. WICKER.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LADIES' CARD FACTORY will take place in Greenwood, Abbeville District, on the first Wednesday in June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The members generally are requested to attend, as matters of interest will be brought to the notice of the Society.
By order of Executive Committee.
J. R. TARRANT,
Secretary and Treasurer.
May 13

A CARD.

DR. G. W. GARMANY respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Newberry. He may be found at Dr. Grierson's, Drug Store when not officially engaged. Orders left there will be promptly attended to.
May 13

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A FEW pieces of extra fine REECHED SHEETING. Also, a few pieces of extra fine ALFACA. Apply at Dr. Dapray's residence.
April 29

SALT, SHELLEING, AGAVE BUTTENS, FINE NE PLES, &c.

NO barter for Bacon, Butter, Lard or Corn, at the Martin House, Newberry, C. H. S. C.
April 28

WANTED.

At the Martin House, all kinds of produce for which cash will be paid at Newberry prices.
April 15

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased of Gen. H. H. Kinard the large brick hotel formerly known as the Farmer's Hotel; also a large Livery Stable, and having taken out License for a Public Tavern, will endeavor to carry on the Hotel business as well as he can according to the times, under the name of the

"MARTIN HOUSE."

hoping to receive a liberal patronage. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Rooms with clean, comfortable beds. Bar, with good liquor; and Stables with good horse feed, and a good hostler, in attendance.
Ap 29 J. C. MARTIN.

DR. J. E. DAPRAY,

Surgeon Dentist.

OFFICE on the North side of Main-street, formerly occupied and known as the Law Office of G. G. DeWalt, Esqr.
NEWBERRY, C. H. So. Ca., Oct 14, '63.

Tithe Bacon.

NO more TITHE BACON will be received at this DEPOT, until further orders, owing to the difficulty of transportation to the army.

S. P. BOOZER, Agent.
Tax in Kind, Newberry, Dist. S. C.
Apr 18, 1865—31—w 11.

NOTICE.

COLUMBIA, APRIL 10, 1865.

THE Joint Relief Committees have appointed the following gentlemen to act as agents for the sufferers of Columbia, to wit:

J. L. BRANCH, Esq., to reside at Augusta, Georgia.
W. P. PRICE, Esq., to reside at Newberry.
WILLIAM J. GERALD, Esq., to reside at Camden, S. C.

The above named gentlemen will receive and forward any donations—whether of provisions or money—and also barter CLOTH and SALT for PROVISIONS.

BERNARD LEIDING,
Sec. and Treas. Joint Relief Committees.